Alabama.

Property — 1921.

## THE VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY IN ALABAMA.

Montgomery Advertiser 4/27/21

Editor The Advertiser:

A statement showing the value of public property in Alabama will be interesting and I do not think that such a statement has ever been published.

By public property is meant property owned by the United States, the State of Alabama and the different counties and cities in the State.

The value of property owned by the United States was obtained, through the courtesy of Senator Oscar W. Underwood and Representative John McDuffie, of the First District, from the different departments in Washington, the value of property owned by the State from the auditor's report, the value of county property, mostly from probate judges, and the value of city property from city authorities and the United States Census Bureau.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of property of the United States: | |
| Sites and buildings | $4,559,784 |
| Forest reserves and land | 486,766 |
| Nitrate plants | 83,241,000 |
| All other property | 17,644,000 |
| Total | $105,931,550 |
| Value of property of Alabama: | |
| Alabama Insane Hospital | $1,093,000.00 |
| Ala. Polytechnic Institute | 713,000.00 |
| Ala. Girls Tech. Institute | 515,500.00 |
| Ala. Home of Refuge | 7,500.00 |
| Ala. Agricultural Schools | 212,400.00 |
| Ala. Boys Ind. School | 164,497.65 |
| Ala. Negro Reform School | 26,800.00 |
| Ala. State Capitol | 1,800,000.00 |
| Confederate Soldiers Home | 55,000.00 |
| County High Schools | 835,931.00 |
| Mercy Home Ind. School | 26,435.00 |
| Normal Schools | 2,432,156.00 |
| N. E. Ala. Ind. Institute | 26,325.00 |
| Public Schools | 8,768,745.00 |
| School for Deaf & Blind | 415,000.00 |
| State Prisons | 1,030,172.54 |
| 16th Section Lands | 1,111,680.00 |
| State Mansion | 55,000.00 |
| University of Ala. | 1,410,000.00 |
| Total | $20,697,142.19 |
| Value of property of counties: | |
| Court Houses | $5,567,000 |
| Jails | 2,470,000 |
| All other property | 2,863,000 |
| Total | $9,900,000 |
| Value of property of cities | $25,000,000 |

**Recapitulation.**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | $105,931,550.00 |
| State | 20,697,142.19 |
| Counties | 9,900,000.00 |
| Cities | 25,000,000.00 |
| Total | $161,528,692.19 |

All of this property is exempt from taxation.

J. T. GORMAN.

Mobile, Ala., March 24th, 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Arkansas.

Property – 1921.

**SCOTT BOND, FAMOUS NEGRO PLANTER, GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY.** 1/12/21

Times Plain Dealer

(Special to The Plan Dealer)

Helena, Ark.—Two petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed here yesterday in United States district court. The first petition was that of Scott Bond, Theophilus Bond and U. S. Bond, Negroes of Forrest City. Liabilities amount to approximately $550,000, while assets are given as approximately $100,000. The Caldwell Mercantile & Gin Company of Caldwell, St. Francis County, also filed a petition, giving liabilities as $45,927.25 and assets as $113,353.25.

Property – 1921.

Delaware.

## Colored Woman Leaves Legacy to White Employers

Wilmington Advocate 5/19/21

Seaford, May 16.—By the will of Annie Dorman, an aged colored woman, who died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rogers, near here, Mrs. Rogers and her sister, Miss Emily Shock, re left a legacy of several thousand dollars, the savings of a lifetime. The woman was raised by the Rogers family, her father and mother having been slaves in the same family. During her life she had been employed by some of the wealthy and prominent families of Philadelphia. She was about 70 years of age, and had invested her savings in stocks and bonds, which brought her in quite a comfortable amount in dividends.

Property – 1921.

District of Columbia

## BROWN HEIRS LEFT $200 PER MONTH

Afro-American 2/19/21

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The will of the late Dr. R. W. Brown, head of the National Benefit Insurance Company has been read to the family, it is said, but not probated. He was worth $500,000.**

**By the terms of the will, rumor has it that each of the two daughters was left an income of $200 per month. The principal may not be touched.**

**One of the daughters, Miss Naomi Pearle Brown, was married to Merrill Curtis, Chicago University student, after the funeral of her father. Both now make their home with the Curtis family.**

**The father's murderer has not been caught.**

Property – 1921.

Florida.

## DR. SAWYER TO BUILD $40,000 HOTEL AT MIAMI

Miami, Fla., Aug. [illegible]—The largest building permit issued last week was for the hotel to be erected by Dr. W. B. Sawyer at [illegible] Second avenue and Seventh avenue, which is to cost $40,000. It will be a three-story hotel and store building, of the concrete beam and column type, with tile curtain walls, the best construction yet in that part of the city.

The building will be in the shape of an "L," with frontage of 100 feet on each street, and inclosing a court at the back. There will be eight storerooms on the first floor and 22 rooms on each of the upper floors, all good sized, making a hotel of 44 rooms and 14 baths.

Property – 1921

General.

# The South and Its Homes

The South has been commiserated for its large negro population, its extensive farm tenancy and its comparative poverty, yet the census figures show that the South as a section excels all others of the nation in the percentage of homes owned debt-free.

Charleston Post 12/6/21

A study of the census report reveals some interesting information. North Carolina is first in the South and second in the entire nation in the percentage of homes owned unencumbered, 82.9 per cent being free. To any one acquainted with the character of the population of North Carolina and the conditions under which the people live this is not surprising. There are no large cities, even the industrial enterprises being located in small cities, where it is possible for wage earners to own their homes.

Other Southern States near the top are Virginia, ranking fifth; Louisiana, also fifth, tying with Virginia a percentage of 79.4; Tennessee seventh, with 78.8 per cent; South Carolina eighth, with 78.6 per cent; Georgia ninth, with 78.2 per cent; Kentucky tenth, with 77.8 per cent; Florida eleventh, with 77.1 per cent. Then come Mississippi in twelfth place; Alabama in fifteenth; Arkansas in sixteenth and Texas in seventeenth.

It is notable that the most populous States, and those which are especially noted as manufacturing States, are far down in the list. New York is forty-fourth, Massachusetts is forty-seventh and New Jersey is forty-ninth.

This showing is perhaps surprising to many, yet the South's leadership in this particular is not difficult of explanation. For one thing, the home-owning instinct has been allowed larger play in the South. This section has not yielded to modern tendencies in residential matters as have some others. In the older Southern States, home life is nearer what it was in other days, and the older, established families are holding their homes.

The habit of renting is not nearly so prevalent in the South as in the North. The people put a larger proportion of their savings into homes than into savings banks. There are not so many large cities, and home-owning is easier for the people in the moderate sized cities and towns than it is in the great cities where property values are beyond the reach of the average wage earner.

So that there are economic as well as social reasons for the higher percentage of unencumbered homes in the South. The distinction is one the South may well be proud of, for it is indicative not only of a larger degree of material prosperity than it is usually credited with enjoying, but also of more stable social conditions, which find expression in a larger percentage of permanent homes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Property — 1921.

# STATE OF LOUISIANA SEEKS TITLE IN COURTS

Chicago Defender 2/19/21

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Sixteen million dollars' worth of oil land is a lot of property for most any one to acquire in a lifetime. Especially is this true when the owner is a girl of our Race, who a few years ago was trotting unconcernedly about the dusty roads of Claiborne parish.

Two courts, the District court of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, and the United States District court for the western district of this state, have declared Lillie Taylor, age 21, the owner of about 200 acres of the richest oil land in Claiborne parish, on which 12 producing wells have been sunk. The property has been leased to the Gulf Refining Company, which now operates the holdings, and is valued at about $16,000,000.

### Cloud on Title

There is a slight cloud on the title that Lillie holds. Several persons, including her natural mother, Mrs. Lona McGee; one George West, who claims through another line of title, and also the state of Louisiana, now seek recognition of their right to the property. The whole matter, which has been in the courts for several years, is under consideration by the Supreme court of Louisiana. Decision is expected this month.

### General Mix-Up

Ten years ago the original owner of the 200 acres sold it to Isom McGee, a farmer, for a small sum. McGee never paid for the land and after several years the son of the original owner, his father having died, took possession and sold it to another man named Harris. However, no deed or quit claim of the first sale was secured from McGee, and it is on this error that the whole case rests. Everything would have gone all right except that Lillie Taylor claimed the property as the illegitimate child of Lona McGee, wife of Isom McGee, and is acknowledged heir to the property.

This decision was rendered in a suit brought by the Taylor woman against Angeline Allen and George Kest, claimants to the property. According to the evidence offered in the case the Taylor woman's father of whom she was alleged to be an illegitimate child, sold the property to Angeline Allen and George West, but did not give them a quit claim.

The parentage of the Taylor woman was said to have been the chief issue in the trial of the case. The court decision today confirms the claim of the Taylor woman that she is the child of the original owner of the property in question.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
NOVEMBER 5, 1921

## Supreme Court to Hear Negress' Oil Land Claim

Whether Lillie G. Taylor, negress, is to be placed in possession of oil lands in Claiborne parish valued at millions of dollars will be argued before the State Supreme Court Friday, December 9.

Louisiana courts on three occasions have rendered decisions placing Lillie in possession of the lands, but parties opposing the negress' claims have had the case reopened each time. The state of Louisiana is claiming ownership of the property on the ground the negress is an illegitimate child and cannot inherit.

Several weeks ago, the high court decided in favor of the negress, but later granted the state a rehearing. This rehearing will be held on the date mentioned.

## NEGRO WOMAN WINS SUIT INVOLVING TWENTY MILLION

Advertiser 4/1922

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 2—Lillie Taylor, a negro woman, was awarded oil and mineral rights in property in Claiborne parish said to amount to $20,000,000 in a decision rendered late today by the state supreme court.

Louisiana.

# DALLAS COLORED WOMAN BECOMES MILLIONAIRESS BY COURT RULING INVOLVING LOUISIANA OIL LANDS

Houston Informer 4/7/21

New Orleans, La.—Lillie Taylor is probably the wealthiest colored woman in the United States, as a result of a decision handed down in the state supreme court in the suit of Lillie G. Taylor vs. Angelina West, State of Louisiana and George West, decreeing her to be the rightful owner of a big tract of land in the southwest section of Claiborne parish, enormously rich in oil and gas deposits, the value of which now reaches into the millions.

The question of her ownership hinged on whether or not an illegitimate child can inherit from its parents, articles 238 of the civil code declaring that illegitimate children "belong to no family and have no relations." The district court in Claiborne Parish recognized Lillie Taylor as the heir of her mother, Lola McGee, however, and as such ordered her sent into ownership of the tract of land which her mother inherited from her father, Isom McGee.

The state of Louisiana tried to get into the matter as an intervenor in the suit of Lillie Taylor against Angelina Allen—an action brought merely in order to have Lillie formally and legally declared owner and sent into possession, the attorney general contending that the land was the property of the state, because Lillie Taylor, being an illegitimate child, could not inherit it. Subsequently, George West also intervened, contending that he was the owner of and occupied the land.

While the suit was dragging in the courts, the value of the land and its product of oil and gas grew steadily further up into millions, until now, when Lillie Taylor has finally been declared the owner of the lands, of the oil within them and of the oil in tanks and pipe lines that has been pumped from them it has attained a fabulous figure.

It is rumored that the attorneys for Lillie Taylor are to receive the fee of upwards of $450,000 for services they rendered.

## A Colored Oil Queen

3/1922

Story Reads Like A Dream.

Baptist Vanguard

MRS. M.A. GARRETT, The Oil Queen

Mrs. M. A. Garrett, whose cut is herewith presented was born in the state of Louisiana twelve miles South of Homer. She is the widow of Rev. Wm. Garrett. At the age of fifteen years, she moved from her birth place to four miles beyond

Mr. J.H. GARRETT, Business Manager

Homer, and there she lived with her husband thirty-nine years. He was fifty-eight years old when he died, leaving her to struggle alone, for herself and her five children. But, he also left her two hundred, seventy-six acres of land, which, before the discovery of oil in that district, was considered ordinary farming land.

In spite of Mrs. Garrett's loss, in the death of her devoted husband, she devoted much of her time to Missionary work. In fact, many years before he died, she was missionary for the Negro Baptists in that part of Louisiana. She put in twelve years on the mission field. She has been treasurer of the Woman's district Association there for twenty years, and president of the Women's Association for four years, all in the Friendship Missionary Baptist Association. Her

Over.

(From Over)

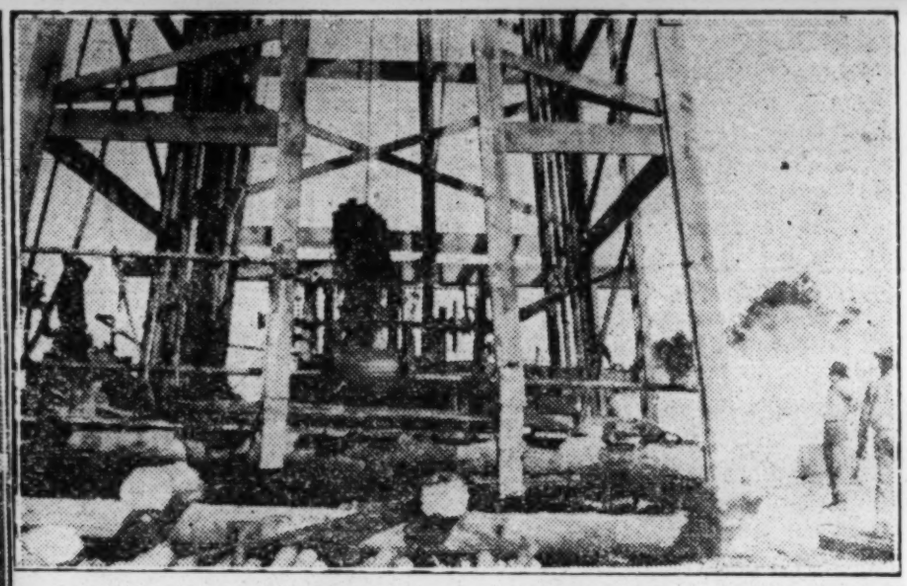
husband set a great example for her while he lived; for he was president of the Men's department for six years.

Before oil was discovered in her part of the country she had a very hard time taking care of a sick husband, and looking after her children for fully twenty years. But after the oil boom set in, and oil was discovered on her land, her dungeon shook, and her chains fell off. She is at last a free woman, a woman of wealth and influence, and yet unassuming, unpretentious, and altogether devoted to the Master's cause, and to the upbuilding of the race.

Mrs. Garrett and her husband have always been landowners. Since his death her son, Mr. J. H. Garrett, looks after her business, with the assistance of two lawyers, Att. Wilkerson, and Att. Matthews both of whom live in Shreveport Louisiana. Mr. Moore also of Homer is employed by her to help look after her business.

Mrs. Garrett has been a member of a Baptist church for thirty-five years. Her husband was a member for thirty-eight years. Although he was not spared long enough to see the business triumph of his farm estate. he laid the foundation well for his family, and they are enjoying the same in a creditable and business-like way. At this time there are in operation on her land thirty-six oil wells. She never "blows," nor tells the outside world what these oil wells are bringing her. She simply collects her income, carefully banks it, pays her bills, takes care of her family, and divides what she can spare with her race, her Lord, and His great causes. Surely, the life of such a woman can hardly be other than a great blessing to her race in particular, and to her country in general.

Miss GARRETT, her daughter.



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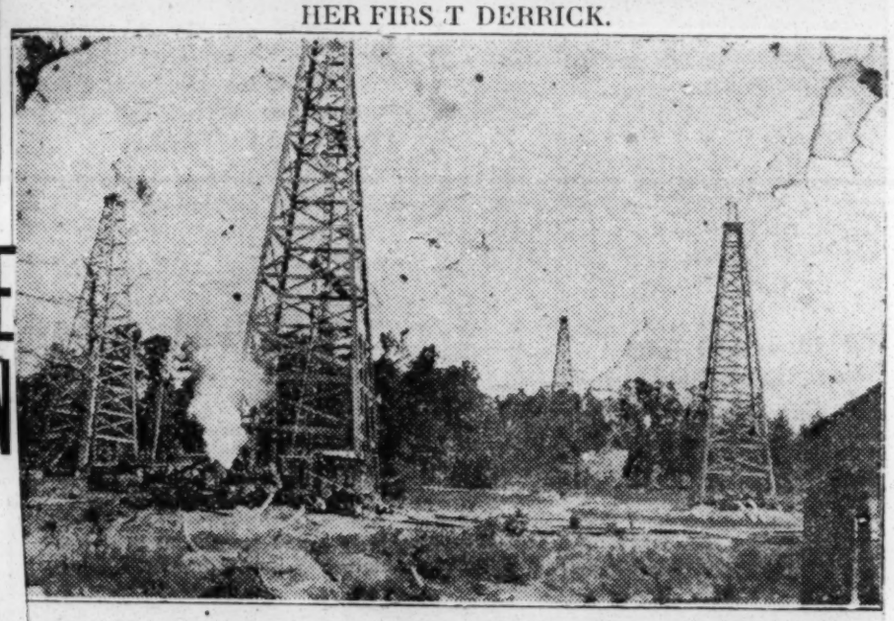

HER MANY OIL WELLS.

# COURT MAY MAKE RICHEST WOMAN A PAUPER

Chicago Whip 11/5/21

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Lillie Taylor, heralded as the richest woman of the Race in the world, may lose her wealth and become penniless. She is heir to a $20,000,000 estate.

She has been prevented, pending further court proceedings from obtaining possession of oil lands in Claiborne Parish worth millions of dollars. The decision also grants the state a rehearing, also claiming ownership of the lands.

She was awarded the lands in a judgment rendered April 11 by the third district court of Claiborne Parish. She alleged she was bequeathed the land by her mother, Lona McGhee. Her claims to the property were contested by Angelina Allen, mother of Lona McGhee, who maintained Lillie Taylor was in illegitimate child. The supreme court upheld the lower court's judgment when Angelina Allen appealed the case.

The state then entered the case, claiming she was an illegitimate child and the state was entitled to ownership of the lands. The supreme court again decided in favor of her and the state applied for the rehearing granted. The enormous value of the land, originally worth about $5,000, arose from finding oil on it.

# NEGRO WOMAN STILL FIGHTING FOR MILLION DOLLAR OIL LAND

The Times Plaindealer Birmingham Ala 10/15/21

**New Hearing Granted By Lousiana Court In Big Oil Suit.**

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—Through a decision of the state supreme court Lillie Taylor will be prepented, pending further court froceedings, from obtaining possession of oil lands in Claiborne Parish said to be worth millions of dollars. The decision grants a rehearing to the state, also claiming ownership of the lands.

She was awarded the lands in a judgment rendered April 11 by the third district court of Claiborne Parish. She alleged she was bequeathed the land by her mother, Lona McGee, her claims to the property were contested by Angelina Allen, mother of Lona McGee, who maintained Lillie Taylor was an illegitimate child. The supreme court upheld the lower court's judgment when Angelina Allen appealed the case.

The state then entered the case claiming the Negro was an illegitimate child and the state was entitled to ownership of the lands. The supreme court again decided in favor of the Negro and the state applied for the rehearing granted. The enormous value of the land, originally worth about $5,000, arose from finding oil on it.

Property - 1921.

Louisiana.

# LOUISIANA MAY ROB LONE GIRL OF HER MILLIONS

## State Wants Great Fortune to Make Crushing Tax Burden Lighter

The Chicago Defender
10/22/21

New Orleans, La., Oct. 21.—Lillie G. Taylor, heralded some months ago as the richest woman in the race, may not be after all. Like the rash, her legal battle for the fortune inherited from her natural mother, has broken out again. This time it is the state of Louisiana which is trying to take for itself the millions in oil lands which this girl claims as her own.

Ever since, over a year ago, Miss Taylor woke up to the fact that she might be a rich woman there have been disinterested white persons who have sought to deprive her of the fortune which is rightfully hers. Three times have her lawyers been called to the courts to prevent the property being seized from her. In this case, there is no question concerning the enormity of the fortune. That is assured. Many years ago when old Isom McGee procured possession of the land, it was valued at only $2,500. But strange things can happen and that is what has occurred in this instance. Oil came to the front and abreast of it came the southern white man's greed and fear of what a man or a woman of another race might do with so much money. So, rather than let her have it, they have fought to get it, and they are not through fighting yet.

### Charge Illegitimacy

The present battle hinges upon the heiress' legitimacy. The state affects to contend that the girl was not an acknowledged child of the original owner of the property who died intestate and that, consequently, in default of acknowledgment, according to the civil code of the commonwealth, the property escheats to the state. The girl's lawyers are fighting this contention. While they are not ignorant of the fact that certain of the law's requirements regarding the "naturalization" of illegitimate offspring have not been complied with, they argue that no such laws can be exhaustive and that there were other valid and valuable ways in which the mother of the girl acknowledged her that are not covered in the law.

It has been brought out in court that the land was acquired by Isom McGee during his marriage to Lona McGee. The tract is located in section 20, township 21, Claiborne parish. McGee died in 1897 without leaving a will. His heirs, according to the law, were his widow, Lona McGee, and Mattie McGee, a daughter by Lona. Mattie died in 1903, leaving as the only heir her mother. The mother died in 1905. When Lona McGee died she left as heir, Lillie Taylor, a natural daughter born to her before her marriage to Isom McGee.

### Asks for Possession

The young woman filed a petition in the third judicial district court in Claiborne parish asking to be placed in possession of the lands. This was done in May, 1920. She declared that Mrs. Lona McGee had duly acknowledged her as her offspring and that the only other possible claimant of the property was Mrs. Angelina Allen, the natural mother of Mrs. McGee. Mrs. Allen deferred from being drawn into a contest and stated that inasmuch as Lillie was the child of her daughter, she, that is, Mrs. Allen, had no proper right to the property unless Lillie should renounce the inheritance or relinquish it by default. Judge Reynolds consequently decided to give Lillie possession.

But about this time, a certain George West came from the Louisiana wilderness, charging that the property did not belong to the Taylor woman, but that it was his. His claim was filed in the United States district court for the Western district of Louisiana. After hearing West's case, Judge Mack, in the above court, dismissed West's suit, thereby sustaining the decision of Judge Reynolds.

### An Officious Official

Not long afterward Phanor Breazeale, an ambitious special assistant to the state attorney general, who was buried in the natural oblivion of incompetency, sought to get in the limelight by filing a petition for possession in favor of the state. It was he who held that the girl had never been acknowledged by her mother.

Miss Taylor's attorneys, on the other hand, not only produced evidence to support their contention of a proper acknowledgment, but also, by showing that Mrs. McGee had married one Homer Scott after the death of McGee in 1897, had brought in another heir to whom the property would properly revert before it could become the state's. It was thus shown that the state had no business meddling in with the proper ownership of the property.

### Sustained by High Court

At the first hearing granted in the supreme court on the issue of acknowledgment, the high court maintained that although there had been no registry, baptism, or notarial act to give the child the status of a natural child, Louisiana jurisprudence long ago had established that acknowledgment by a mother may suffice to raise an illegitimate child to the legal status of a natural child.

At this rebuff to his appeal West withdrew from the court fight. The state, however, persists. It applied for a rehearing of the case and the application was granted. All over again will Miss Taylor be required to make the fight to retain the many millions which are due as the daughter of her mother.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Missouri.

Property — 1921.

# FIRST MINISTER TO LIBERIA LEFT LARGE ESTATE

The Chicago Defender
10/8/21

## Killed by Gas Explosion in 1915; Oil Lands in Okla. Proved Valuable

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—When James Milton Turner of this city died in November, 1915, his relatives believed that his estate consisted solely of a $10,000 damage suit against a railroad company. However, subsequent investigation has disclosed that among other assets he owned leaseholds in Oklahoma oil lands, the value of which is estimated by lawyers for the estate at more than $300,000.

Much interest centers in Turner's life and death. He had the distinction of being the first man of his Race to be appointed minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Liberia. He represented this country there from 1871 to 1877. He died at Ardmore, Okla., from injuries sustained in a gasoline explosion.

His only known heirs were his widow, Mrs. Ella Brooks Turner of 4111 Papin street, and two children of his brother, Mrs. Cora Gorman and Charles W. Turner. It was believed that the veteran diplomat had died intestate and letters of administration were issued to Turner. At the same time Turner filed suit in the Circuit Court here in behalf of Mrs. Turner against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company for damages in connection with Mr. Turner's death.

### Bogus Will Shows Up

Four months after his funeral an alleged will was found and in it were named a number of beneficiaries whose identity had been kept a secret until that time. It was not signed with Turner's signature, but by an X. The reason given for this was that at the time the will was made, which was alleged to have been just prior to his death, the former minister had been too weak to write his name.

Mrs. Turner contested this will. She maintained that her husband had no relatives other than herself and his brother's two children. In the supposed will a James S. Young was named as executor. The court relieved Turner as administrator and substituted Young. The latter also filed the suit against the railroad company in the Circuit Court of Carter county, Oklahoma.

Arthur Stahl, attorney, took up the case for Mrs. Turner. He charged that the persons named in the purported will were not bona fide and that at the time of his death Turner was able to write his own name. This scouted the X theory. Nevertheless a decision was made in the Circuit Court in favor of the beneficiaries named in the will. The decision was appealed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Property—1921.

North Carolina.

# COLONEL YOUNG LEFT BIG ESTATE

Norfolk Journal & Guide

## Will Filed for Probate Distributes Property Valued at Hundred Thousand Dollars

5-28-21

BY T. L. McCOY
JOURNAL & GUIDE BUREAU
15 HARGETT STREET

Raleigh, N. C.—The Berry O'Kelley Teacher Training School at Method, N. C., completed its commencement exercises last Friday night. The exercises covering Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were witnessed by hundreds of visitors from this city and various sections of Wake and adjoining counties. Prof. J. H. Bias and his able corps of teachers were showered with congratulations for the splendid showing his students made on this occasion.

Apparently the Marcus Garvey movement is gaining ground in this community in that several public meetings have taken place in this city with the past few weeks, and large numbers were present to hear noted speakers, who explained the object of th Garvey Movement, or rather the Universal Negro Improvement Asso ciation. Prof. C. B. Campbell, the official photographer of this organization, has staged a motion picture recital to take place in Rush Memorial church at 8 p. m., Wednesday, 25th, under the auspices of the local branch of the U. N. I. A.

Mr. J. F. Prather, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in company with Mr. Hunter, white deputy Y. M. C. A. were visitors in the city last week, and at the instance of Mayor Eldridge, the following named colored citizens met in his office and organized an interracial committee. Mr. Berry O'Kelley, chairman: Mr. L. E. Graves, secretary: Dr. J. O. Plummer, Rev. P R. DeBerry, C. R. Frazier, Dr. L. E McCauley, C. E. Lightner, Brittor Pearce, John Love and Plummer Divine as representatives of the colored group of the Inter-Racial Committee Mayor Eldredige requested this committee to meet in his office on the 27th at 5 p. m., for further consultation.

Rev. O. S. Bullock, pastor of First Baptist church, Rocky Mount, N. C., preached morning and evening in the First Baptist church in this city, to overflowing audiences at each service. When it is called to mind that Rev. Bullock has been unanimously called to pastor this flock, the public is anxious to know whether he will accept the call.

Mr. Wm. Grimes, president of Wake County Savings Bank and Trust Co., informed your scribe that the late Col. James H. Young's will had been filed with the clerk of the Superior Court for probation, said will having been left by Col. Young with this bank and trust company for administration. With the consent of the clerk of court, your scribe read the document and found that the late Col. James H. Young made "hay while the sun shined" on him during the nearly forty years he played the game of politics. It is a common saying that "most all politicians die poor," but not so with the late Col. Young, whose assets in cash money, stocks, bonds and realty foots up one hundred thousand dollars. Mrs. Young gets $1,000 and four-fifths of the net income from his estate for living expenses during her widowhood. If she marries, she is to be paid $10,000. His daughter Mrs. Maude Y. Wray, get $1,000 and one-fifth of the net income from his estate. His grandson, James Y. Carter, gets the remainder of his estate when he becomes of legal age. His sister, Mrs. Betty Gatling, gets $1,000. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Eason, gets $1,000. His two step-daughters, Mrs. Minnie Mayo and Mrs. Pearl Flipper, each get $1,000.

Shaw University and St. Augustine school held their commencements during the present week, and before this article is read fully one thousand young men and women students at these colleges will have returned to their respective homes.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE is a welcome visitor here every Saturday morning. Your agents sell out before noon and still have calls for the JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Prof. Charles N. Hunter, editorial writer for the *Raleigh Independent*, nformed this writer that he no longer writes editorials for that paper, owing to the fact that he has engaged in other lines of work.

Negroes of North Carolina are tickled almost to death over the lily white republican blockade at Washington, D. C., brought on by its leaders' effort to disfranchise the Negro voters in North Carolina. Quoting Shakespeare, the Negro voters are saying, "Lay on, McDuff; down be he who first cries, hold enough."

Prof. Vine and Miss M. J. Chavis members of the faculty of the Fayetteville State Normal School, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. McCoy last Sunday.

## Leaves $100,000

Afro-American 5/27/21

Greensboro, N. C., May 24.—Colonel James H. Young, well-known colored soldier and politician who died a month ago, left an estate to his wife and children valued at $100,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 14

Property – 1921

New York.

Paul Thompson

Independent 4/2/21

The little girls of the North Harlem Community Club for Negro Children patronize the most sophisticated of the arts —ballet dancing. And the young aspirants seem to take to it naturally, to say the least

# "I'd Like to Show You Harlem!"

## This Prosperous City of 150,000 Negroes (Where Even the Cops Are Colored) Is One Bright Spot in Our Black Problem

### By Rollin Lynde Hartt

Author of "The New Negro"

"WHEN we get possession of Africa," a negro said to me in Harlem the other day, "we are going to build a civilization so splendid that white women will blacken their faces and frizz their hair." He was joking, partly. But in all seriousness he added, "Who knows if we have a long time to wait? Already the spirit of prophecy is abroad; out West the Angel Gabriel has told a fifteen-year-old boy, 'You negroes shall have Africa,' and in Liberia the trees have cried out, 'You negroes shall have Africa!' and the rocks answered, 'Yes, yes! Amen! Africa for the Africans!'"

I suppose I looked incredulous, for he went on, "Superstition? Well, we are superstitious." And they are. More than that, they are quixotic. Outside the building where we chatted hangs the red, green and black flag of Africa. Within reigns—if you call it reigning—all Africa's "provisional president," his Excellency the Honorable Marcus Garvey. And yet negroes, like other folks, require some visible basis for their superstition and their quixotism. Back of both, in the new negro's case, looms an achievement—namely, Harlem, the wonderful.

Greatest negro city in the world, it boasts magnificent negro churches, luxurious negro apartment houses, vast negro wealth, and a negro population of 130,000, or possibly 150,000, or, as enthusiasts declare, 195,000. Only fifteen years ago Harlem was white. Today it is an exhibit, not of darkest, but of brightest Africa. No matter what his attitude toward Garvey and Garveyism, every new negro argues, consciously or unconsciously, "If my race could make Harlem, pray, what on earth can't it do?" and, in discussing race problems, he will remark, sooner or later, "I'd like to show you Harlem." It is his Q. E. D. And a point well taken? Go see.

Climbing the subway stairs at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, you suppress a squirm; also a rising humorosity. Both are foolish. This is no usual Black Belt or Little Africa or San Juan Hill. It is no mere glorified Lime Kiln Club. From the top of those stairs you get an impression of spaciousness, of cleanliness, of prosperity, of success—of brilliance, almost. A negro said to me once, "There's no finer section of New York City."

It was not a particularly wild exaggeration, you will find.

True, a certain amount of poverty and a certain very pitiable degree of overcrowding occasionally lurk behind those brownstone fronts or sadden the interiors of less antiquated dwellings, and one hears on official authority that crime and illiteracy in Harlem are above "normal." Yet what meets the eye is all but universally cheerful—streets broad and well kept, houses scrupulously cared for, and the inhabitants admirably prosperous. You notice a profusion of "pussy-cat" hats. You see expensively clad mothers perambulating superb baby carriages. Beside Little Italy and the Ghetto, Harlem shines. And if its people are black, who cares? In ten minutes or less, you begin to forget, and in a half-hour or less you are color-blind, quite.

As for the humorous side, you may be tempted to poke fun a little at that Harlem grandee, Sir Walter Craig, musician, and at Professor Darling Mack's "twenty-five jazz demons, every member an irresistible jazz fiend," and at the basket ball promoter who advertizes, "Come out, bring your horns, bells, rattles, and cheer the home girls on in their fight to stop the invaders," nor will you keep an entirely straight face when reading, "Hats off to Lelia Edmunds! She has broken into the charmed circle of the three leaders of the Popularity-Beauty Contest." Perhaps you might also poke fun at the Jack Johnson Welcome Home Club. But Harlem is not amusing, in the main. In the main, it is impressive. Especially the churches.

St. Philip's, with 4000 communicants, has lately erected a $300,000 Gothic edifice in stone and tawny brick. Note the mullioned windows, the exquisitely sculptured corbels, the fine brass, the reredos adorned with gleaming mosaic. Any parish, anywhere, might well be proud of such a church. Meanwhile the Metropolitan Baptists have taken over a handsome stone structure, vaguely Richardsonian in design and belonging originally to a white congregation. Of the many smaller churches in Harlem, a few are undeniably quaint. One, in a tiny shop, has a tiny restaurant down cellar. Another announces a "big baptizing." Still another puts out a sign, "Look! Look! Souls are being saved!" A fourth styles itself "Christadelphian Ecclesia." And the Spiritualists flourish, moderately, while a charming wizard proclaims, "Magic words—secret, sure method of obtaining anything you want; postpaid for dime." But the usual Harlem church, tho little, is so beautifully built in such costly material that you ask, "Where do these negroes get all this money?"

Where, indeed? Their "Y" cost $350,000. Their "Y. W." cost the same. St. Philip's deals in real estate and has holdings valued at $1,000,000. All told, the Harlem negroes control real estate worth $20,000,000 according to the lowest estimate, $300,000,000 according to the highest. Nobody knows precisely. You hear of "four millionaires" and "ten half-millionaires"; also you hear that individual wealth rarely exceeds $75,000. But there are two banks owned and operated by negroes, and of New York's 500 negro automobile licenses a majority are held in Harlem, and the Harlem shop-windows display goods at prices by no means humble—$18 for a smoking-table, $30 for a lamp.

The explanation is, negroes have gone into business—the real estate business, the insurance business, the amusement business, and a dozen other kinds of business, large and small. A negro millinery shop offers "a variety of styles in the latest Parisian shapes" created "by expert negro designers." A negro apothecary advertizes, "Why Not Go to Our Own Drugstore? They employ all colored men." A negro music shop sells negro "spirituals" and records of "Lucille Hegamin, the wonderful colored singer, accompanied by the Blue Flame Syncopaters." And what chances one hears of for investment! The African International Traders, Inc. "are buying and selling for negroes the world over." S. S. Bassa arrives with "a rich cargo of mahogany for the Gold Coast Import and Export Company." "Kpakpa Quartey, West African timber and mineral lands owner, will entertain general business propositions." "The World Wonder Oil and Gas Company of Kansas City, largest oil company operated by negroes, has opened its eastern headquarters in the beautiful office building owned by Dr. Wiley Wilson." And the Crocker Air Line Company (Detroit) is "equipping locomotives with compressed air" and desires $100 000 "to erect a machine shop to employ 50,000 laborers of our own race. Our boys and girls have been educated to a commercial and busi-

(over)

(From Over)

ness knowledge, but, owing to the lack of business industries have been compelled to let it waste and have had to go to the other race and accept lower positions."

To a certain extent the charge is true. But more and more the negroes are driving the whites out of business all thru Harlem, and this is one reason why Hampton and Tuskegee seek recruits so confidently there, and why such establishments as the Toussaint School of Professional Photography, the Crichlow-Braithwaite Shorthand School, the New York Academy of Stenography and Typewriting, the National School of Music, and Mme. Grant's School of Dressmaking attract pupils. Young Harlem will soon be independent of "the other race." Its own race advances rapidly, for, while undesirables, of a sort, pour in from the Southern states, a highly ambitious and on the whole very well educated type arrives from the British West Indies. To this influx of West Indian negroes—40,000 have come, they say—Harlem's prosperity is largely due.

Why do they come? Explanations vary. Some will tell you, "It is because land in the British West Indies is held in large estates; a negro has no chance to buy in and get a start." Others say, "It is because we lacked opportunities for technical education." And when you ask if the much more drastic color line in the States was not a deterrent, they shrug their shoulders and change the subject. They feel it, tho—especially the mulattoes. In the British West Indies, there is a distinction between "colored people" and negroes. Here, the West Indian mulatto finds himself a man without a race. The whites scorn him. He scorns the blacks. Meanwhile he is not too fond of the Spanish-speaking folk—West Indian cigarmakers from Cuba and Porto Rico. Harlem has 15,000 Porto Ricans. In the Harlem Branch of the New York Public Library you will see an array of photographs, "Old Homes of New Americans—Porto Rico." You will also see *La Tribuna* and *La Gaceta*, newspapers printed in Spanish.

This, obviously, is a first step in Americanization. Once the Spanish-speaking negroes have been attracted to the Library, they may begin to show interest in its forum, where race problems are discussed by visiting celebrities, and perhaps even in its collection of books on race problems. Harlem reads enormously. Harlem thinks, tho you would little imagine it at first. What with festivities loudly announced by "the Great Fraternal and Loving Order of Grand United Mosaic Templars," the Colored Amateur Billiards Association, the Waiters' Association, the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, the Professional Chauffeurs, and the Royal Four Social Club ("first prize $5 in gold to the lady wearing the prettiest silk waist and stockings"), the place seems frivolous. But pause in front of Young's Book Exchange and see what Harlem buys. In one window you will notice "Dunbar's Poems," "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," "The Journal of Negro History Vol. I," "Frederick Douglass, Orator," "The Negro Soldier in Our War," Emilio's "A Brave Black Regiment," Booker Washington's "My Larger Education," Du Bois's "Dark Water" and "Souls of Black Folk," Wiener's "Africa and the Discovery of America," Hatcher's "John Jasper," Henson's "A Negro Explorer at the North Pole," Ray Stannard Baker's "Following the Color Line," Pickett's "The Negro Problem," Stewart's "The Haitian Revolution," Dowd's "The Negro Races," "Zabriskie's "The Virgin Islands," Seligmann's "The Negro Faces America," Stoddard's "The Rising Tide of Color." Incidentally, Harlem supports five negro newspapers, all of which endeavor persistently—and successfully—to keep race problems uppermost in Harlem's mind.

[Continued on page 25]

there will be no white shopkeepers. And, little by little, black Harlem is spreading. Is it not conceivable, then, that somewhere along its borders, if not within it, there may develop the spirit that leads eventually to race warfare? Today, by all one can learn, no such spirit exists, tho Harlem is on its guard against just that sort of thing, and whenever the white race wants "trouble," "trouble" will be forthcoming. There are "guns."

I have this from inside. During the series of race riots, in Chicago, Washington, and elsewhere—not so long ago it was—a police officer consulted a leading negro in Harlem. "How's this?" said the officer. "Coming up the subway stairs, I notice that every negro's hip pocket bulges out, and I feel, and, sure enough, there's a gun. What would you advise me to do? Enforce the law against carrying concealed weapons?"

"My advice is, let 'em alone. They won't start anything. But if somebody else does, taking away all the guns you can won't make any difference. There'll be thousands more."

So the officer did nothing. And Harlem did likewise.

*New York*

# HARLEM PROPERTY VALUES INCREASING

N. Y. C. MAIL
JUNE 15, 1921

## Large Proportion is Now Under Colored Control.

Through the untiring efforts of leaders in the community who have worked unceasingly for the development of a progressive community spirit and the betterment of the conditions of their race, real estate conditions in the colored section of Harlem are today more stable than they have been at any time since the negroes of New York began to live in the 135th street district, according to John E. Nail, of the realty firm of Nail & Parker, 145 West 135th street, specialists in Harlem and colored tenement properties.

"All but about 10 per cent. of the property in this district is now controlled by colored people," said Mr. Nail, "which has undoubtedly contributed greatly to stabilizing conditions here.

"One of the most important factors was the development of the colored buyer. Owing to the economic condition of the race and other factors it was difficult to accomplish this, but once the negro became a property owner his example inspired others to attain the same result, and the present status of Harlem realty is the consequence.

# BUSINESS LEAGUE OFFICER MISSES LATEST BEQUEST

Chicago Defender
7/30/21

## Court Maintains Paralytic's Knee and Eye Signs Are No Good

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29.—Frank H. Gilbert, one of our wealthiest citizens and registrar of the National Negro Business League, will not get the $30,000 estate of the late Mrs. Hannah E. Taylor after all, according to a decision handed down July 23 by the appellate division of the Supreme court, ordering a new trial.

Several months ago he was awarded the estate by Judge Wingate of the surrogate's court after a bitter fight by relatives. They appealed the case.

In the testimony brought out at the trial it was stated that Mrs. Taylor, who was a cousin by marriage of Gilbert, was a paralytic, and that she was alleged to have given signals with her knees by raising them, and by winking her eyes. One wink meant yes; two meant no.

Dr. Cecil McCoy (white), who was called in during her last moments, was responsible for the idea of the signaling.

Justice Mills, who wrote the opinion, stated that Mrs. Taylor was unduly influenced, and that to have the will sustained would be a plain miscarriage of justice.

The contest was made by two nieces who were left out of the will.

Gilbert has been very fortunate in getting bequests, for this is the second time in the last decade that he has been remembered by persons who were not blood relatives.

*Paul Thompson*

**With Booker T. Washington and Abraham Lincoln approving from the walls, the very young men of the North Harlem Community Club get together in solemn conclave over all manner of important questions**

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1/4

Property - 1921.

# SARAH RECTOR ATTENDS SCHOOL IN KANSAS CITY

Afro-American 1/14/21

**Oklahoma Millionaire Oil Queen Now Attending Biggest High School In West**

**BUYS HOMES**

**A $20,000 Mansion For Herself And Another For Her Family**

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—With a million dollars worth of oil fields in Oklahoma, and many hundred thousands of dollars in bank earned from the sale of the product in the last ten years, Miss Sarah Rector, Oklahoma's oil queen, has left the state to become a student at the Lincoln High School, here.

Money is alright, according to Miss Rector, but its no good unless you know what to do with it, and for this reason she is anxious to get a complete common school education.

In order to be comfortable while in the city, she has purchased two mansions next door to each other in an exclusive Kansas City neighborhood, and lives in one of them together with the white administrator over her estate left her by her father, while a number of her relatives live in the other.

The story is still being told of how the white decorator who remodeled the inside of Miss Rector's houses fell off his ladder when he saw that the owner was colored instead of white.

Money has not affected Sarah Rector, according to school mates at the Lincoln High School, who declare that she has taken an interest in all of the school activities, including the girls' athletic teams, the thrift club and she is just a high school girl with the rest of them.

## NEGRO LEAVES BIG ESTATE

The Atlanta Independent Ga. 10/15/21

**Holdings in Oklahoma Brings Total of Fortune to Nearly $300,000.**

(From The Oklahoma Sun.)

St. Louis, October 12.—The estate of James Milton Turner, first Negro appointed to the U. S. diplomatic service, amounts to approximately $300,000 and not $10,000 as his relatives supposed, it was announced here today.

Turner was killed in an explosion in Ardmore in 1915. Lawyers representing his estate today announced an investigation revealed lease holdings Turner had in Oklahoma will bring the value of his estate to approximately $300,000.

Turner represented this country as minister plenipotentiary to Liberia from 1871 to 1877.

# APPOINT IGNORANT WHITE GUARDIAN FOR RICH EDUCATED GIRL

Chicago Whip 11/5/21

SAPULPA, Okla., Nov. 5.—It has been announced here that W. E. Gage, white, has been appointed legal guardian for Miss Geraldine Hammett, who has recently come into possession of valuable oil lands. She is said to be worth over $250,000.

While Miss Hammett is an educated and refined young woman, Gage has only been in school two years of his life.

Oklahoma.

## IGNORANT GUARDIAN GIVEN GIRL

Sapulpa, Okla., Oct. 27.—W. E. Gage, white, arrived here last week with Miss Geraldine Hammett, a wealthy colored girl for whose immense property he is guardian. Miss Hammett became of age last week and has taken over her property in her own right. She is well educated, but her white guardian only spent two years in school.

Oklahoma Eagle 11/3/21 Baltimore Maryland

# OKLAHOMANS SHOULD REBEL AGAINST THE WHITE GUARDIANS OF THEIR WEALTH.

Topeka Plain Dealer

## The Laws are Un-American and Unjust

Topeka Kansas 12/16/21

## Immediate Action in matter Imperative To Establish Race Solidarity.

We have just returned from a two week trip thru the southern part of Kansas and a part of Oklahoma, having stopped at the following places:

Olathe, Osawatomie, Paola, Garnett, Coffeyville, Kansas; Lenapah, Nowata, Claremore, Muskogee, Fort Gibson, Vian, Mitch, Red Bird, Tulsa, Okmulgee, Weleetka, Boley, Holdenville, Wewoka, Boynton and Wagoner.

We found the depression in business most everywhere we visited. The people in Kansas suffer from depression in price of corn, wheat and cattle and no market for their products. While in the state of Oklahoma in the cotton districts, the boll weevil destroyed the crop this season. The farmers raised considerable corn and hogs and cattle, which are tiding them over partly.

Gnereally speaking the two races are getting on fairly well, and the colored people are making rapid progress thru out the state, in spite of the draw-backs and obstacles placed against them through black laws, instituted by the prejudiced white men who are sent to the legislature for one specific purpose, and that is to make laws to hinder the progress of the colored race in that state.

For instance, the school laws: they are unjust and read as though they were made by a set of bandits. The colored tax payers in towns and large cities are assessed to assist in the erection of large colleges, high schools and to equip them entirely for whites. While at the same time the colored schools in the same cities are supported from the taxes in the rural districts, of which every one knows that the farmers will not stand to be taxed to any great extent for school purposes. In fact, for any purpose that tends to confiscate his land. Therefore the colored schools in the city suffer not only from the lack of, and poor pay for the teachers. The buildings as well, are obscurely and poorly equipped and managed.

The state of Oklahoma has what is known as a "majority-minority school law" which operates in the rural districts. This is carried on in such a manner that the colored people who do not exercise the right of franchise, from the fact that they are not registered, they are voted out in some of these school elections, and while they are in the majority, their votes will be in the minority. This same method is also employed in the school census, which is in charge of the same prejudiced white man.

These laws are unconstitutional, unjust, un-christian and of such evil action and belong to the devil and his host. This law should be tested in the United States Courts. We think the 14th and 15th amendments would apply to this matter. The colored people own millions of dollars of wealth in this state and are entitled to all the rights, benefits and consideration as any other citizen. They ask no more nor should accept any less.

Some organized effort will be put on foot soon to test out these school laws and other objectionable laws not on the books of that state. Oklahoma has some brave and courageous colored people who are going to fight out this proposition if it takes all year. This was the expression of the late General Grant, who was one of the best friends the colored people ever had. If the colored citizens in general will take up this slogan, act accordingly, they will not lose. All we need is men with good judgment, who will act wisely without the blare of trumpets and the firing of cannons.

Another thing to be tested in the state of Oklahoma is the matter of appointing white guardians over the property and interests of colored citizens. While the white man expresses such an extreme hate for the colored race, he never refuses when one becomes of age and in possession of valuable property, some 'jim crow' judge goes in cahouts with some designing white man and has himself appointed guardian and takes possess-on of valuable properties and actually kidnaps the individual before they become of age and has them sign their rights over to him. This is abominable and outrageous. If the colored people were allowed to control these millions of dollars of wealth, which is owned by their own race, we could build, banks, railroads, factories, warehouses and establish a suitable commercial standing as a race. On the other hand these millions of dollars of wealth, owned by these colored people are placed in the hands of white guardians who use same in the erection of large buildings in St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Tulsa, and other vantage points of the country.

You scarcely can go into any city mentioned unless you see some evidence of this colored wealth. If the white man wants to be fair and stand up to the doctrine he preaches, that the colored race is unde-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

liably inferior and no good, incapable of self-government or of handling his own affairs, they would relinquish any idea or thought of taking charge of all this vast wealth and turn it over to the colored people and let tthem waste it; and the quicker they run thru it, the sooner will he get the wealth. However, they know well that if the colored people are permitted to hande the property with colored guardians, the the colored man would out-distance him in a very short while. They realize that it is he vowed determination and wish of the colored race to own property, to build factories, plants, etc. In fact, he fully realizes that the black man is determined to take their place in the commercial and business world, irregardless of the concerted efforts of the American white, who feels the sting of competition on the part of the American Negro. He also is cognizant of the high degree of efficiency which is being attained by the colored race, which is spreading daily and which was given an impetus during the war to the extent that he was given places in the plants, offices and business world, heretofore unheard of. And in all these new fields he has made good.

### Sarah Rector Case A Concrete Example.

The following clipping from the MUSKOGEE PHOENIX, shows the drastic measures being taken to take charge of the holdings of Miss Sarah Rector, a native of the state of Oklahoma. Miss Rector is now living in Kansas City, Mo., with her parents and has employed as her ttorrey. Hon. C. H. Calloway, one of the leading attorneys in this section and a man well versed in law, who is contesting every inch of the ground to see that his client is fully protected as to her rights and interests.

The writer of the article, however, seems to be very soicitous about, how and for what she spends her money, seemingly playing to that class of whites who do the kidnapping just about the time their wards become of age.

The clipping is as follows:

"Sarah Rector, Oklahoma's r'chest Creek freedman will not have a guardian for a month or so at least in spite of the fact that two guardian petitions filed within the last month were set for hearing this morning. Since Judge Guy F. Nelson in the district court yesterday reversed the findings of Judge Enloe V. Vernor on a similar case he is going to see that every effort is made to have this alleged incompetent personally in court before he hears a case for the appointment of a guardian.

According to information brought to the court this morning Sarah is in Kansas City ill with pneumonia or a threatened attack of the disease. Under the circumstances Judge Vernor refused to hear the petition and continued it until December 19, when he hopes she may be able to appear personally in court. In setting the future date Judge Vernor overruled a motion to quash the hearing in his court which alleged want of jurisdiction.

### Two Petitions Filed.

Of the two petitions of the appointment of guardianships, one was filed November 11 by her Uncle, Fred Rector, alleging that she is dissipating her fortune asd asking that G. C. Parker, of Muskogee be appointed as guardian. The other was filed November 14 by John Collins asking that Monte Sampson be appointed guardian for the girl, alleging that she is conveying her property to others and that she is in danger of losing it.

"I want to get her here, and I'll go mighty strong to do it," said Judge Vernor. He said he did not want the case to drag on either. Both petitions have been consolidated and will be heard together.

### Worth Million and Half

"There'll probably be a bunch more to listen to before a week," said one of Sarah's attorneys.

Sarah Rector's wealth is estimated by her attorneys to be $1,500,000 of which $500,000 is in Oklahoma and $1,000,000 mostly in Kansas. She came of age, March 4, 1920. Being only 18 years old F. J. Porter and M. G. Young were appointed volunatary trustees until she learned to handle her affairs. Now it is alleged that she is squandering her wealth.

On the other hand her attorneys say her holdings are growing constantly and that she is perfectly able to take care of herself. In addition to the firm of Disney and Wheeler in Muskogee, C. H. Calloway, of Kansas City,, is counsel for the girl.

### What Sarah Owns.

Of her wealth in Oklahoma she owns rich royalty holdings in the Cushing pool in addition to 2,700 acres of rich bottom land in Muskogee and Wagoner counties. She has about $75,000 worth of property in Muskogee.

In Kansas City she has $200,000 in 8 per cent mortgages, $100,000 in Liberty bonds, $200,000 in city property and $500,000 in other diversified holdings according to her attorneys.

In the hearing to be taken up December 19, the question of dealing with the petitions in her absence from the state and the question of the righ to issue an attachment or of serving it outside of the state will have to be settled—and that question is puzzling Judge Vernor as well as every other person interested in the case.

* * *

There are scores of competent colored men and women in that state to act in the capacity of guardian in these cases and this action should be considered. If the loud-mouth, blantant, Colored politicians in the north and east would go into Oklahoma and take hold of matters, much good could be accomplished for the race, as well as for themselves, especially that class who could command some money and influence from eastern people and would know how and what procedure to take in the matter.

The 'Jim Crow' laws within the state are over the Federal law and has been declared constitutional, and cannot be overthrown, according to the decision of the highest court in the land, which decrees that the state has a constitutional right to enact segregation laws. While this is not true, we are compelled to bow to the decision of the highest court in the land, whether it is right or not. But we do say that the Inter-state Commerce laws protect the colored people as well as the whites and no railroad or anyone in authority can legally eject a passenger from a train or from a coach or compel them to go into an inferior coach or accept any inferior service in favor of another when that same train is enroute thru the state where such 'jim-crow' law exists. No passenger can be disturbed under that contract. This law will soon be tested in the United States Court and then the Inter-state 'jim-crow' proposition will be at an end.

The state of Maryland passed such 'jim-crow' laws and the court knocked it out on the Inter-state proposition. What we need is courageous fighters. The Editor of the Plaindealer is on the firing line, but he cannot fight without having a little support for his paper and we guarantee that if the people put the money into the paper they will get it back thru efforts of ours in contesting for and protecting the rights of the people. We are not trying to make any money off the race, but just contending for their legal rights.

As soon as we can educate the average colored man to the point of reading our paper and pay for it the sooner will he receive the returns in efforts for his rights and the quicker will the race be on the road to success.

# SARAH RECTOR'S ESTATE SOUGHT

Kansas City Star
Mar 31 1921

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Pennsylvania

Property – 1921.

## GOOD FOR 'SMOKY CITY'

Pittsburg Courier 3/12/21

PITTSBURG, PA., March 1.--Colored people purchased more than $500,000 worth of property last year and their three banks did a business of over $1,500,000. These facts were brought to light at a recent meeting on Public Safety by Rev. J. G. Aus- of the Common Council's Committee tin a Colored preacher of this city.

Tennessee.

Property – 1921.

## RACE MAN PURCHASES TWO CHICAGO FLATS AT A COST OF $215,000.

Times Plain Dealer 2/5/21

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 3.—(Special to The Times-Plain Dealer.)—One of the largest investments that has been made by a member of the Negro Race was in the purchasing of a twenty-one apartment flat in Chicago, and a nineteen apartment flat by J. W. Sanford, Jr. president of the Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co., of this city. One of the flats was purchased at a cost of $115,000 and brings an annual income of $18,000. This is said to be one of the largest investments that has been made by a single member of the Race in its history.

The purchase price of the elaborate buildings was for a sum of $215,000 and the flats are being rented by white people.

## MEHARRY GRADS GIVE DR. HUBBARD HOME

### Alumni Surprises Veteran Dean of College With Gift of Mansion

Chicago Defender 3/19/21

Nashville, Tenn., March 18.—Presentation of a $12,000 home to Dr. G. W. Hubbard, president emeritus of Meharry Medical college; an award of $500,000 by the educational board of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a notable discussion on "Surgery of the Chest" by Dr. U. S. Dailey of Chicago were the leading features of a clinic at Meharry last week.

**Joy Among Graduates**

The program for the week was brilliant and varied. The alumni's presentation of a home to the veteran Dr. Hubbard, as well as the gift of the educational board, while deliberate in purpose, came in the nature of real surprises to the many notables and friends of the institution present. Class A membership has been the goal that has been aimed at by the alumni and student bodies of Meharry for several years. Now that it has been put within reach by the $500,000 gift there is great joy among the supporters and graduates of the college.

**Large Number Present**

Fully 3,000 were in attendance at the various exercises during the week. Prominent among the number were Dr. J. T. Wilson, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. S. C. Dickerson, Dr. J. M. Allison and Dr. F. W. Willis of Chicago, Ill. Dr. J. H. Hale, Dr. J. H. McMillian, Dr. Lester, Dr. Bandy and Dr. Hadley were the members of the clinic committee.

Texas.

Property – 1921.

## NEGRO, A LABORER, HEIR TO $60,000

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 7, 1921

### Left Him in the Will of One Easterling for an Old Deed of Heroism.

(Special to The World.)

M'KINNEY, Tex., Aug. 6.—To come unexpectedly into possession of $60,000 might not mean the opening of new vistas of life to some people, perhaps, but to Samuel Bumpass, a negro laborer in a lumber yard here, it was about the biggest thing that could have happened.

The money was left to Sam by a man whose life he had saved thirty-four years ago. It was so long ago when this act of heroism was performed that the negro himself had almost forgotten all about it. Back in 1887, while George Easterling was running a photograph studio here, a fire broke out one night in the building where the photographer lived. Sam was passing along the street at the time. He rushed into the building, risking his life in the flames, and dragged out the unconscious Easterling. Shortly after that Easterling moved to Chicago, where he is said to have become a wealthy merchant. He died recently and in his will he left Samuel Bumpass, the humble negro who had saved his life long years ago, the sum of $60,000.

Sam was working in the lumber yard when a lawyer went out and informed him of his windfall. With a whoop of joy the negro threw down the piece of lumber he was stacking and resigned his job on the spot. He put part of the $60,000 in his pocket and headed on the first train for Dallas, where he says he proposes to establish himself in high negro society and spend the remainder of his life in "HAVING A GOOD TIME." Word has come back from Dallas that Sam is negotiating for an automobile and a handsome home there. He is quoted as saying:

"Ah's dun come to Dallas to have mah good time. No, sah, no mo' small town stuff fo' me. McKinney am all right fo' a laboring man, but it am too small fo' a man like me. Boss, aftah ah got through them deepo' gates at the station yestiddy, ah couldn't a-been mo' happy if ole Saint Peter had let me into heben Say, ah's lookin' fo' a cah, to buy myself."

Property— 1921. Virginia

# MOVEMENT TO STIMULATE HOME OWNERSHIP LAUNCHED IN CITY

Journal Guide 4/16/21

## "Own Your Home," Will Be Slogan of Great Campaign, To Have a Whirlwind Start, Beginning Sunday, April 17, and Running Indefinitely.

A campaign intended to encourage and stimulate thrift and particularly home ownership will be launched tomorrow (Sunday) when the pastors of the various churches in the city will fire the opening guns of the movement from their pulpits. Following up Sunday's work speakers will visit all the schools, industrial plants, theatres and other places where an audience can be found every day during the week, for the purpose of preaching the doctrine of thrift and good citizenship.

The movement is part of the program outlined by the colored Chamber of Commerce which is working in colaboration with Community Service and citizens in improving local conditions. After the "Own Your Home" drive is well under way a campaign will be launched for the improvement of health conditions in the city.

START BY SAVING

The campaign committee realizes that it is not possible to increase activity in home buying immediately. The idea is to start people to thinking seriously about the desirability of owning a home, and of beginning preparations for it by beginning a savings account in either a building and loan association or a bank. The great majority of homes now owned have been acquired through the frugality and thrift of the owners, the initial payment having been made with a sum saved either by small but systematic deposits in either a building association or a bank, or both.

WORK EDUCATIONAL

The work that is to be done toward encouraging thrift and home ownership is to be educational in nature. Beginning next week a series of mass meetings will be held, the first to take place at Second Calvary Baptist church, Thursday night, April 21st.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

On the program for Thursday night's meeting are several prominent speakers, including City Manager Ashburner, Rev. D. F. White, Attorney T. C. Walker, of Gloucester, and Prince U. Kaba Rega, who is visiting the city on a lecture tour and who has been drawing immense crowds. Special music for the occasion will be furnished under the direction of Mme. Mandonia Wright.

"OWN YOUR HOME!" SLOGAN

While the movement is intended to stimulate thrift along all lines, particular emphasis will be placed upon home buying, so "Own Your Home!" has been adopted as a slogan for the workers. This slogan will be drilled into the masses until it becomes so firmly fixed in the public mind that every man or woman not already a home owner will be striving toward that great American ideal.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
APRIL 19, 1921

# Residents

(Continued from page one.)

tions first and then later after that had been taken care of, it could well afford to go into the residential necessities for improvement of the streets.

The council has attempted for several weeks to solve the problem of congested traffic in certain sections and took this matter into consideration when the plan of street improvement was approved at its last meeting.

Emmett Milstead, a resident on Thirty-fourth street 100 block, was among the first speakers. He declared that the street should have been paved out of the $350,000 bond issue and that the conditions justified this. He stated that the street could be paved at a saving because it already had a worthy foundation and was improved with curbing and gutterings, while Thirty-fifth street had neither. Other citizens likewise appeared in the interest of the thoroughfare. Among these were Sheldon Harwood.

Mr. Harwood, formerly a member of the council, vigorously asserted before the new body that the street had been included among the thoroughfares planned for improvement from the $350,000 bond issue, which was held up by the mayor's veto."

**Smith Enters Discussion.**

At that moment Godfrey L. Smith, member of the old council interposed:

"Mr. Harwood didn't you vote against the council in sustaining the mayor's veto?

Mr. Harwood admitted that he did

"Wasn't your vote the one necessary to defeat the mayor's veto? Mr. Smith continued.

"Yes," exclaimed Mr. Harwood excitedlly, "and I'll tell why—I didn't care about selling those bonds at 5 1-4 when we could get 5 1-2."

"I see" said Mr. Smith, "it was just a matter of a quarter of one per cent. I see."

Then followed the delegation from the colored section. They presented William R. Walker, attorney at law.

Walker told the council that the section along Marshall and Madison avenue from Twentieth to Twenty-fifth street was badly in need of improvement, and that regardless of the money spent already in that section and in the colored annexed section some arrangements should be made to relieve the district of the muddy condition of the streets which prevent the colored deacons from going to church on Sunday.

He even declared that the city should sell bonds at any price to get the money. He believed that the amount of benefit would be far more than the money at issue in the sale of the bonds at this time.

"You are an attorney, aren't you," Councilman Smith asked.

"Yes sir."

"Then don't you know it is against the law to sell the bonds below par?" Mr. Smith inquired.

"What is your opinion of municipal improvement, anyway," Mr. Smith asked again.

"Since you ask my opinion, I think sanitary sewers should take precedence as a measure of relief," Walker replied.

"Then don't you know that this council has spent over $50,000 in the construction of a sewer to relieve that section" Mr. Smith declared.

In reply to the statements of Dr. Lassiter, of the colored representation Mr. Smith continued his queries:

"Don't you think, Dr. Lassiter, that drainage is the next thing that the city should provide for?"

"Yes sir, but we are suffering terribly in the section. Streets are muddy and efforts in some way should be made to relieve conditions."

# Home Seekers Find Lincoln Park Desirable

## Many Have Already Purchased Homes In This Unique Suburban Addition. No Excuse Now For Being Victimized by Rent Profiteers

Journal & guide, Va. 6/4/21

Many Norfolk and Portsmouth colored people are coming to their senses with reference to being victimized by the high-rent landlords and are making up their minds to turn over a new leaf and buy them a place of their own on the same plan upon which they are paying their rent. The only difference is that after a few years they will have somthing to show for their expenditures besides rent receipts—the title to a comfortable home, then the days of rent-paying will be over and the happy home owner will have a good start in life.

Colored people are becoming more like their white neighbors every day and are showing it by their disposition not to want to be crowded in the close and unsanitary city apartment houses. They are realizing that it is better for them to be out in the open where they can breathe freely the wholesome atmosphere, have land enough for a garden and chickens and city improvements as well at a cheaper cost than they can maintain themselves in the city, with no inconvenience of living in the suburbs and do this without a large amount of capital to start on.

Many Norfolk colored people have already purchased their lots in "Lincoln Park," Norfolk's newest and best colored suburb, fifteen minutes from the heart of the city on the Ocean View car line, and a number of them have arranged through the Harper-Bartlett Company to build their homes on the installment plan—the same way the lots are sold.

The owners of this property are determined to make it a strictly high-class colored section and all lots are to be sold with the understanding that no "shacks" are to be built thereon. Besides having the very best street car facilities, Lincoln Park is surrounded on all sides by the best county roads leading directly into the city, appropriation having already been made for the paving of the Sewell's Point Road which directly adjoins the property. The lots have been properly laid off and streets running through the property well graded. A purchaser of a Lincoln Park lot who now lives in Lindenwood says he is moving to Lincoln Park because it is more convenient for him to get to and from his work in the city from Lincoln Park.

The lots in Lincoln Park are all high and dry and are from two to three times the size of city lots, hence a customer does not have to buy two lots in Lincoln Park in order to have enough land upon which to build a home and have a nice garden and lawn. Other advantages in home owership in Lincoln Park are good stores, neighbors, school and churches. An advertisement on another page fo this paper tells of the further tremenduous advantages of home ownership in Lincoln Park

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